

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
TERMS—Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, or Four Dollars payable at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

Columbia Female Academy

THE friends and patrons of the Columbia Female Academy are respectfully informed, that it will continue under the superintendence of the Rev. John Remick, aided by able and experienced teachers. The winter term will commence on the first Monday in January. From the attainments of the principal, who brings to the office all the advantages of a public education, as well as the completeness of every department in this institution, it is believed, that parents will not regret any confidence they may place in it. The government of the school is mild, consisting solely of moral influence. It is the aim of the teachers, in all their intercourse with the pupils, to cherish and promote that simplicity and purity of mind, which constitutes the ornament and crown of all human excellences, and without which indeed no external or intellectual acquisition is of any real value.

The course of instruction pursued in this institution embraces all the branches of learning usually taught in the most approved seminaries of the United States. Provision is made for a thorough course of instruction, not only in the more solid departments of literature and science, but for all those elegant accomplishments which are deemed necessary in the higher ranks of life.

The disposition of mind and vagrancy of imagination peculiar to large towns, are altogether removed from this institution. Retirement, every facility for study, instruction in all departments of useful knowledge, and the substantial rewards appropriated to industry and regularity of conduct, form such an assemblage of advantages as is rarely to be found in Female Seminaries.

Mrs. Smith still continues in charge of the boarding department. Her character and qualifications are too well known to need any commendation.

RATES OF BOARD AND TUITION.	
Board, English Tuition, \$150 per annum.	
With English Grammar or Geography, 6 " quarter.	
With English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, 10 " "	
The two upper classes, with the use of Maps, Globes, &c. 13 " "	
French, Spanish and Italian Languages, each, 10 " "	
Music, (Piano) 15 " "	
Entrance to the Music Department 5 " "	
Drawing and Painting, 10 " "	
Velvet Painting, 10 " "	
Board and Tuition, as heretofore, payable in advance.	
Columbia, 25th December, 1828.	56 11

MERCHANTS' HOTEL.

THE subscriber grateful for the many favors he has received, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to that well calculated and commodious Brick Building, formerly occupied by Dr. Smith, situated on the north west corner of Richardson and Taylor streets, diagonally opposite his former situation. He has spared no pains in fitting up the house for the reception of his friends and especially private families. His Table will be furnished with the best market affords, his Bar with the choicest Liquors, Rooms with the best of Beds, Stables with the best of Provender, and faithful Outlets.

His Ball Room is 100 feet long and is spacious and well calculated as any in the State.

The subscriber hopes for his unmitigated attention to please, that he will be enabled to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their company.

October 24 48 11
 The Charleston Mercury, Augusta Chronicle and Yorkville Advocate, will publish the above once a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts for payment.

OBSERVE THIS. The subscriber will attend on the following days and at the following prices, to receive **TAX RETURNS** for the year 1828, namely, on the 18th of February next, at Minerville. On the 19th at Gaffney's Store, Tom's Creek. On the 20th at Garner's Mill, On the 21st at Abraham B. Higgins. On the 22nd at Watkins Mill. On the 23rd at Sam'l Ingram's. On the 24th at Harmon Kinsler's. And on the first Monday and Tuesday in March, at the Court House in Columbia; also during the ensuing court. All who do not wish to pay a double tax, will do well to attend and make their returns. And all who do not wish to pay the costs of an execution, will do well to have all taxes paid within the month of April next.

BENJAMIN TRADEWELL, T. C. R. D.
 N. B. The net of the late session demands of the Collector to require all returns to be made on oath. January 14, 1829. 3 5

New Saddlery Ware-House.

SMITH & WRIGHT,
 BEG leave to inform their friends and the public that they have again established themselves in the Saddlery business, at their old stand, on the corner of King and George streets Charleston, one door above Mr. C. Chisholm's Hotel, where they have constantly on hand a complete and general assortment of all kinds of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Whips and Trunks; also Girths, Bridle and Saddle Leather, Morocco Skins, Sheep and Calf do. together with a complete assortment of plated, gilt, and japanned Saddlery Ware; Coach Lace and Coach Trimmings of all kinds. As they are connected with an extensive manufactory at the north, they feel confident in assuring the public that they can furnish goods to their line of a superior style, and on as good terms as can be procured at any similar establishment in the United States.

All orders will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to, they respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.
 October 24, 1828. 48 11

THE subscriber will resume the practice of LAW, for a few years, and will attend to such business as may be placed in his hands, in the districts of Fairfield and Chester. Letters addressed to him to Mt. Pleasant Post Office, Fairfield district, will be promptly attended to.
 January 20. WM. ELLISON. 6 21

Sherriff's Sales.

ON WRITS OF FIERI FACIAS.
 WILL be sold before the Court House in Columbia, on the first Monday and Tuesday in March next within the legal hours:

No. 1. 100 acres of land more or less on the Wateree river, bounded by D. Wade, Wm. Frost and J. English's lands; at the suit of James G. Holmes vs. James Rawlinson.

No. 2. 125 Acres of Land, more or less, bounded by lands belonging to Jonathan Morrell, Saml. Watkins and C. Boyle, levied on and to be sold as the property of Daniel Buford, at the suits of Abigail Molder, ad'm's vs. Daniel Buford, and Henry Lee, and S. Nolin vs. Daniel Buford.

No. 3. 417 Acres of Land, more or less, in the Fork of the Congaree and Wateree Rivers, bounded by lands belonging to Elijah and Eliza Fox and Thomas R. Brown; at the suit of C. Compton vs. F. Meyer and Robert Weston, et al. ad'm's of Timothy Lee vs. Fred. Meyer et al. of Wm. Meyer.

No. 4. The House and Lot whereon the defendant Richard Hennessey now lives, containing half an acre, more or less, in the Town of Columbia; at the suit of Elizabeth Green, executrix vs. Richard Hennessey.

No. 5. The House and lot in the Town of Columbia, fronting on Lady street, and known in the plan of the Town, by No. 18, containing half an acre more or less, at the suit of Wm & J. Hillisley vs. Gerardus & Sera.

No. 6. 634 Acres of Land, more or less, bounded by lines running S. W. and S. E. by Caleb Copeland and Kennedy's land, N. E. and S. E. by Herod Cornelius, Little Crane Creek, William Smith, and land surveyed for Charles Deffore, and N. W. and N. E. by lands surveyed for Lewis Richardson and James Thornhill, said land was conveyed to Saml. Mack by James Mitchell, levied on and to be sold as the property of Samuel Mack; at the suit of John Black, W. C. Reeder and J. Horn & Co. vs. Saml. Mack.

No. 7. 120 Acres of Land, more or less, in the Fork of the Congaree and Wateree Rivers, bounded by lands belonging to the estate of Robert Carter, B. B. Carter, and Sturgeon's lands, being the place where Mrs. C. Perin now lives, sold as the property of Daniel Carter; at the suit of Wm. Brown vs. Daniel Carter.

No. 8. One Bay Mare, the property of James Henry, Jr. at the suit of James G. Holmes, assignee of W. Moyn vs. James Henry Jr.

No. 9. Levied on and to be sold as the property of Thomas H. Wade, two negro fellows, slaves; at the suit of J. S. Jenkins, bearer, and Chapman Levy vs. Thomas H. Wade.

No. 10. Three likely negroes, carpenters, viz: John, Frank and Henry, levied on and to be sold as the property of John R. Howell; at the suit of the ad'm's and ad'm's of Zach Phillips vs. John R. Howell.

No. 11. One fourth part of 370 Acres of Land, more or less, being the addidited tract of land commonly called the Woodside tract, bounded by lands of Wm. Bynum and Wm. and Jno. Scott, Jacob Carroll and St. Johnston's Deer Pond place, sold as the property of Samuel Scott, dec'd. at the suit of David R. Frowell vs. Samuel Scott and David Westcott.

No. 12. The house and lot, whereon the defendant Mary Cobb now lives, situated on Laureist containing one fourth of an acre, more or less, bounded westwardly by a lot lately belonging to the estate of Wm. McKenzie northwardly by D. Harrison and eastwardly by Samuel Dunwoody, levied on and to be sold as the property of Mary Cobb, at the suits of Barrett and Dunlap and Jacob Barrett & Co. vs. Mary Cobb.

No. 13. One Acre of Land, more or less, in the Town of Columbia, situated on the N. W. corner of Assembly and Washington streets, levied on and to be sold as the property of Thomas Maxwell, at the suit of Robert Latta vs. Thomas Maxwell.

No. 14. The house and lot in the Town of Columbia, whereon the defendant Isaac Randolph now lives, containing half an acre, more or less, on Garvis street, adjoining Judge DuSausure and Col. Preston's lots; at the suits of Robert Latta, D. Huffman, H. D. A. Ward, David Kaigler, V. J. Williamson, William A. Brickell, John McLean, and Christian Breithaupt vs. Isaac Randolph.

No. 15. The same property, at the suits of Jas. S. Guignard and Jos. R. Arthur vs. John McLean and Isaac Randolph.

No. 16. Levied on and to be sold as the property of Wm. Brown, the house and lot, in the Town of Columbia, on the corner of Richard and Marion streets, bounded N. E. by Marion st. N. W. by Richard st. at the suit of Barrett and Dunlap for Isaac Barrett vs. Wm. Brown.

No. 17. The house and lot in the Town of Columbia, whereon the defendant now lives, containing one fourth of an acre, more or less, on Plain st. bounded N. E. by M. C. Snaffer's lot, on the S. E. by Alexander Hermeton's lot, on the S. W. by John Black's lot, and on the N. W. by Plain st. at the suits of Wm. Hillisley and Benjamin Lyon and G. T. Snowden & Co. vs. John G. Kinder.

No. 18. 500 acres of land, more or less, on the road leading from Columbia to Statesburg, whereon the defendant now lives; at the suit of Joseph B. White vs. Green Reeves.

No. 19. The house and lot in the Town of Columbia, on the corner of Richardson and Taylor streets, where George A. Hillegas now lives, containing half an acre more or less, at the suit of Judah Barrett vs. George E. Smith.

No. 20. The house and lot in the Town of Columbia, whereon the defendant now lives, situated on Richardson street, containing half an acre, more or less, at the suit of Simeon Wheeler vs. Derrell Harrison.

No. 21. The house and lot in the Town of Columbia, where the defendant now lives, on the corner of Lady and Gates streets, at the suit of George Leaphart vs. Thomas Butler.

No. 22. The house and lot in the Town of Columbia on Taylor street, containing one fourth of an acre, more or less, bounded on the S. E. by said street, and on the S. W. by Monrith's lot, at the suit of Joseph R. Arthur vs. Isaac P. Pond.

No. 23. 100 acres of land, more or less, whereon the defendant now lives, (for the description see the titles), at the suit of Latta and McLaughlin vs. Nathan Centor.

No. 24. 100 acres of land more or less, whereon the defendant now lives, near Broad river, (for description see original grant), at the suit of Barrett & Dunlap, for Isaac Barrett, vs. John Tarapied.

No. 25. 4 acres of land more or less, and the improvements thereon, in the Town of Columbia, whereon the defendant now lives, bounded by Gates, Lumber, Lincoln and Upper streets, at the suit of Wm. W. Trappier vs. Robert Yates.

No. 26. 120 acres of land, more or less, on the waters of Crane creek, whereon Dennis Hodge now lives, bounded N. W. and N. E. by Andrew

Wallace's land, E. and S. by Prince land, and land belonging to the estate of Robert Locklear, S. W. by Caleb Copeland's land; at the suit of Daniel H. Trenant, John Smith and Charlotte Smith, ad'm's, of Thomas Smith, vs. Derrell Faust.

No. 27. 400 acres of land more or less, on both sides of the road leading from Columbia to the Rice Creek Springs whereon the defendant Parker Fisher now lives, bounded by lands belonging to Wm. Thompson, Wallace, M. Antonio, and Mrs. Coons, to be sold as the property of Parker Fisher, at the suit of D. & J. Ewart, vs. George Locklear and Parker Fisher.

No. 28. 2576 acres of land, more or less, whereon the defendant now lives, on Cola creek, (for description see the titles) at the suits of J. J. Chappell and John Black, vs. Charles Ellis.

No. 29. 300 acres of land, more or less, about two miles from Columbia, whereon the defendant now lives, bounded N. W. by Dr. E. Marks' land, N. E. by Saml. Green, and Square Louisa land, S. E. by E. D. Russell's, and land late the property of Wm. Hilliard, S. W. by land belonging to John A. Crawford, and part by land belonging to John Lomas, at the suit of the Corporation of Columbia, vs. Benjamin Harrison, sen.

JESSE DEBRUHL, S. R. D.
 Sheriff's Office, Feb. 6, 1829.

NOTICE—The subscribers have formed a partnership and intend carrying on business under the firm of **MILLING & WADDELL**, and have taken that central stand on the corner of Plain and Richardson street, formerly occupied by A. Lipman, a few doors above Messrs. D. & J. Ewart's, and immediately opposite Messrs. Wallace & McFie's Store, where they are now receiving and opening a select assortment of **DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & GROCERIES**; and from the advantageous terms on which they have purchased, are enabled to sell low for Cash, and hope by strict attention and assiduity to business, to merit a share of public patronage, for which they will at all times feel grateful.

DAVID MILLING, ROBERT WADDELL.

N. B. Also on hand an assortment of **FRESH GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS**, of which they intend to keep a regular supply of the best kinds.
 January 30 6 11

\$5000 REWARD.

ABOUT the last of December ult. my man Edmund, absented himself from my plantation in Union district, and any information respecting him is requested to be directed to John T. Murrell, at Union Court House, or to myself at this place. Edmund is of the dark African colour, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and about 25 years old, and will readily be identified by the circumstance that the left leg is a little shorter than the right, occasioned by an injury in the hip. The attention of the Jailors at York Court House, in this state, and at Charlotte and Salisbury, in North-Carolina, are particularly requested to this advertisement, as circumstances render the belief he has taken that route.

Edmund went off without any known cause which gives rise to the suspicion, that he may have been inveigled away by some white person. If such should prove to be the fact, a reward of \$500 will be paid, on prosecuting the offender to conviction.

DAVID JOHNSON.

Columbia S. C. Jan. 30 1829, 6 31.
 N. B.—The editor of the Western Carolinian, Salisbury, N. C. is requested to give this advertisement 2 publications, and forward his bill to this office for payment.

THOSE who wish to avoid costs will call and pay up before next return day.

M. ANTONIO.
 Columbia, Feb. 6, 1829, 6 2.

THE EDGEFIELD VILLAGE ACADEMY will open on the second Monday in January instant, for the reception of classical and scientific students, under the superintendence of Mr. Samuel M. Stafford, A. M.

It were but an act of justice to all, to notify the public of the distinguished skill and merited reputation of Mr. Stafford in imparting knowledge, particularly in classical learning, including prosody, and in the higher branches of mathematics, to large numbers of young gentlemen who have successfully entered and passed through different colleges of high reputation.

In the South Carolina college especially, Mr. Stafford is so well known for his uncommon success in preparing students for the higher classes, that we most confidently refer to the able and learned president and faculty of that institution for the truth we assert. So thoroughly indeed, has this experienced teacher drilled his young men in the knowledge and practical application of mathematics, and in the grammar, languages, geography, history, and spirit of the different authors in classical learning, that among the large number he has prepared in the past ten years, not one has been refused admission into any class, for which he gave him a full certificate, or pronounced him adequate.

Our Village being located on a high ridge, dividing the waters of Saluda, Edisto and Savannah rivers, in a sandy soil, is unquestionable healthy and the actual test of experience for years incontrovertibly contradicts any report or suggestion to the contrary.

As to morality, we put it on a footing with most other villages. We think we might well say, of the most respectable. That Village, which has by the spirit and munificence of its own citizens reared two male academies (the first built, having been by accident burnt.) Our female academy, now in a highly flourishing state under Miss Melford, and a neat and commodious church, can hardly be so dangerous to morality as to deter any father from placing his son here, under the care of a vigilant experienced and indefatigable superintendent.

The academical year will be divided into two seasons, and each season into two equal quarters. The first session will terminate on the 20th day of June. The second will commence on the 15th day of July, and end on the 11th December. No student will be admitted for a less term than one quarter.

TUITION—\$ 0 per qtr. payable in advance. Good bonding in retired situations, in or out of the Village may be had for \$100 per year, and we have some assurances that it may be reduced still lower.

WHIT, BROOKS, JOHN S. JETER, MAT MIMES, BENJAMIN FRAZIER, ELDRED SIMKINS, Sen. Trustees.
 January 6, 1829 6 4

STATE RIGHTS.

MR. PLAYER'S SPEECH—CONTINUED.

But in freely discussing the proposition, Mr. Chairman, I beg but a moment's indulgence while I examine into what is denominated the popular origin of this government.

The only part that it is pretended the people had in originating this confederacy, is that they through their agents in state conventions, assented to this compact. These conventions assented however, not as the representatives of a people in the gross, nor of the people at large, nor yet of the people within prescribed limits; but each convention represented a collective people, set apart by the bounds of its territory; or what Mr. Jefferson calls an "integral party," or sovereignty. It will be perceived that the admission that these conventions were the agents of one great nation, of the people of a consolidated empire, or of the people individually of the states, destroys the federal origin of the government. Acting as one people, the states respectively through the elective franchise appointed their agents, and being commissioned they ratified the compact, as representatives of a people in their political character, as states or sovereignties, and not as individuals. The difference between a people and the people, whether of the confederacy or the states, is the difference between a whole and its parts; and in confounding the acts or combined energies of people as a state, with the acts of the individuals that are the subjects of the state, has arisen this discrepancy in regard to the character of their agents, and the origin of the compact. By the one expression we are presented with the concentrated power and majority of the state; while by the other we can only understand the individuals upon whom that sovereignty is exerted.

I shall not stop to prove that the organization of sovereignty which prevailed in the adoption of the federal compact, was the effect of expediency, as that point has already been examined before the committee, but would merely observe before concluding, the answer to this part of the argument—that a precedent founded in expediency can never be the basis of a right. If however there should now remain a doubt whether our relations to the general government are imperative or not, the argument in a late periodical work must forever settle the question. The confederacy of '78 was formed by states; that of '87 being amendatory, not revolutionary, must partake of the character of the original compact, and the government remain a confederacy of states. So that the legislature is not to be ousted of its powers by this pretence.

There is, Mr. Chairman, a practical absurdity in this theory of entire sovereignty in the people, which in the enthusiasm of debate may have escaped its advocates. They have uniformly confined it to such time as the people should be assembled in convention. Now sir, if sovereignty be alone in the people when in convention, it must be obvious that it can only exist even there in any tangible and intelligible form, when developed in the acts of organized majorities by vote. At the instant alone then that this vote is announced and recorded, is the sovereignty existing so as to be identified; and at all other times it is an ethereal essence, an impalpable abstraction, forever vanishing the instant of its exercise, and then little better than a creature of the clouds. How is any foreign power to recognize such Utopian sovereignty as this? Were the treaty-making power again in our hands, where is the nation that could detect it? Make the best sir, of such locations of the rights of sovereignty, they are all a humbug. The people are now about as much the efficient sovereigns to decide this controversy, as the states are to decide the rights depending between the confederacy and foreign powers; about as much the actual sovereigns of South Carolina, as the Great Mogul.

If authorities can place this question of sovereignty in a more intelligible shape, there is no want of them to establish my positions. Federalist, No. 48, page 151.—"And onward—Ramsay's reports II, 13; Daniel vs. Thomas, 2d N. and M'C. 339. State vs. Luke Williams, 1st, Do. 28. Stark ads. McGowan, Id. 394. Plumer vs. City Council, Harp. Rep. 196. Madison's Rep. 19. Not contrary, as supposed by the member from Kershaw, Mr. Nixon, as the election of a convention is distinctly put upon grounds of expediency, or "general acquiescence."

The view however taken by the member from Richland, Mr. Preston, really seems to me to put this question of jurisdiction beyond debate. As to this specific matter, the legislature occupy to the people the undebated relation of a convention. The people, with a full knowledge of the acts which superinduced, and the calamities involved in the crisis, have from all parts of the state, or by one consent, and with one voice, made the most forcible and pointed appeals to our wisdom and full discretion, to interpose the necessary relief; and no member can disguise from us that this is the main end of his commission. Shall it be said that we will shrink from the responsibility which these special appeals have devolved on us? Shall we return home and tell our constituents, "true it is, you armed us if necessary, means nothing more than "one under the domination of government," yet from the practice of speaking loosely about the "sovereign people," there seems to have arisen a manifest repugnance to the word, even with those who would not be deemed insubordinate. Each individual must be subject to the whole, or there is an end to civil government. Though vassal implies a degradation, subject does not.

Now although the word subject in this sense, means nothing more than "one under the domination of government," yet from the practice of speaking loosely about the "sovereign people," there seems to have arisen a manifest repugnance to the word, even with those who would not be deemed insubordinate. Each individual must be subject to the whole, or there is an end to civil government. Though vassal implies a degradation, subject does not.

No IV, Southern Review. Rev. Tt. Federal Constitution.

with conventional powers, but we waived the commission least our acts should be reversed?" Let those make this reply whose consciences will sustain them in it; but for my part, the effort to utter it would choke me. Sir it is impossible that we can be reproached with usurping that which has been a matter of general concession; or with its abuse, when we have used the best abilities with which God and nature have endowed us in discharging the trust.—If sir, the house shall determine that it can act, I will "go as far as the farthest," in facing the responsibility as a legislator; if it decides that a convention must be formed, I consider myself authorized to meet the crisis in the capacity of a member.

But, Mr. Chairman, even granting that I could persuade myself either that a convention as such, was alone competent, or competent at all to take cognizance of this matter, from steps which have been taken before the committee, I fear with but too much effect calculated to defeat that disposition of it, I should oppose the reference with all my power—I allude to the argument of the member from St. Phillips and St. Michaels, (Mr. Duncan). From the moving description which he held up to us in the out-set of his argument, I was led to infer that he entered this debate with the feelings of a patriot, filled with indignation at the wrongs of his state and anxious to remove them; and if I did not greatly misapprehend him, a convention he conceived, was the only body that could apply the remedy. He does not hold his course long however, before we find him, with an air of affected carelessness, throwing out before the committee, a topic upon which his experience teaches him certain members must be peculiarly sensitive; and one too (what ever may have been the design with which it was used,) the best calculated to frustrate the very end at which he seemed to aim.—The member will not be responsible for the acts of a convention, if called; nor pretend to suggest to what subject their deliberations may extend. The legislature cannot restrain them; they may proceed to Gerry-mandering and apportionment of representation; and yet forsooth, we could not question the justice of such a movement. The parishes might loose a part of their weight in the house; it might behoove them to look narrowly to their interests and guard their privileges; and after thus goading them on by the ever undue effects of plausible insinuation and ingenious surmise, he cautions them, I had almost said tauntingly, to "be wary of jealousy." The district representatives would undoubtedly be "honorable, all honorable men;" yet to this extent they could go and who can gainsay or censure them? I will not stop, Mr. Chairman, to canvass the right of this legislature or the people, to confine the deliberations of a convention to specific subjects; nor will I now deign to guarantee their acts, although I should repose the utmost faith in their fairness; but this much I will say; that had the gentleman entered the debate as an avowed enemy to a convention, and taken time to prepare his weapons, he could not have better shaped them for victory; and I here take occasion to congratulate the advocates for a convention on being foiled by this left handed co-operation. I regard it now as finally over laid; and to postpone remedies for reference to a convention, I believe to be equivalent to unqualified submission.

I trust, Mr. Chairman, I may turn my back upon the question of jurisdiction and the collateral question of sovereignty, and proceed to examine the expediency of a prompt, energetic and inflexible interposition, by this legislature, between a suffering people and their oppressors.

As to the time at which it is expedient that sovereignty should extend its mantle over the victims of persecution and plunder; so far from coinciding with gentlemen that we are anticipating the crisis, I seriously apprehend that the golden moment has been suffered to escape. We are so familiar with outrage that our sensibility of its approach has already been impaired; we are so superannuated in suffering, bitter suffering, that resistance thus protracted is robbed of its energies and diminished in its virtues; we have endured (as has been well observed,) until "brought to a struggle for life and death," and we shall now be determined to opposition, not from principle but from necessity. I trust, however, Mr. Chairman, by whatever scorpions we may be stung into action, we will so bear in mind the root and cause of these calamities, and the awful responsibilities that rest upon us, as at least to adopt a temperance which shall concentrate our efforts to the full and final removal of the burthen. But sir, I fear there exists such defection to the only efficient measures, that their adoption is to be despaired of. Habit has so imbued us with the feelings and characters of seds, so bowed down and bent us to the business of slavish compliance, that the debate seems rather to have resolved itself into a nice calculation of how much as beasts of burthen we can endure, than when it becomes us to rise in the might of freemen and break our bonds. We have tamely surrendered one right after another; until we are really perplexed upon what footing to place our resistance, and strange as it may seem, these dastardly surrenders have been converted into reasons for further submission! A member from St. Phillips and St. Michaels, (Mr. Duncan,) has told the committee that the fact that in '16 and '24, even our "Solomons slept," upon this subject, proves the necessity of delay 'till the minds, and he might have said the consciences of these deprecators become informed. It is hardly necessary to remind that member that we are neither deliberating in '16 or '24, that twelve years of incessant discussion, have rolled